vantage through the day being somewhat in ordered by the President of the United States cours favor until about 4 o'clock in the after- to take command of that department. His first But it was not to be. After the perfidy and gallant charge, recapturing our old camp and | the department and the Army of the Cumber- | those who had placed him in power, and against driving the enemy pell-mell from the field. | land in place of Rosecrans. His next was to | the best interests of our country, the people The enemy were in full retreat upon Corinth.

Grant in a position unassigned, where he had no command whatever. Haileck's jealousy of available force at his command, and Haoker Grant was so strongly exhibited that it was | was moving from the east with two corps. A noticeable by all.

consulted as to any movements to be made. His soldierly qualities under these circum- and storms prevented this for a few days; but stances were sorely tried. In fact, he was on the 23d he assaulted Lookout Mountain, the under a cloud; no one could exactly explain or | men climbing from erag to erag, and from tree understand why. He again

CONTEMPLATED SENDING HIS RESIGNATION, but after coolly and quietly considering the matter his better judgment prevailed. now, under command of Gen. Halleck, commonly known in the army as "Old Brains," moved upon Corinth by a succession of intrenched and fortified approaches, but so quietly and slowly that our army continued to augment until we had finally grown to be an army of over 100,000 men. The enemy was estimated at about the same number.

The advice to our commander to attack the enemy either on his left or right flank was unbim to the commanding officer, that the enemy were evacuating their position, was laughed at by Halleck. I had myself become so thoroughly satisfied from information I could not doubt that Beauregard was withdrawing his permission to move forward with my command, which at that time was one division. Finally, when Beauregard withdrew from the front of inth was entered there was hardly a trace of enemy in the center. the enemy left. Halleck was soon thereafter ordered to the East and Gen. Grant again placed in command of the Army of the Tennessec.

But his forces were so

SCATTERED UP AND DOWN RAILEOADS and at different points, by the dispositions made by the commanding General of the Department prior to his leaving, that his army amounted to a very small force at any one point. Soon Buell and Bragg started on a race through Tennessee and Kentucky, marching at times on parallel roads and within hearing of each other. Grant was left to guard Buell's communications. Finally, when relieved from this duty. he defeated Price at Corinth and on the Hatchie advanced south through La Grange and Oxford, and drove the enemy into the central part of the State of Mississippi. After this success he was, under peremptory orders from Halleck, compelled to make a retrograde movement. Prior to receiving this order he had Vicksburg with 30,000 men, intending to have moved on himself down through the central part of the State in the rear of Vicksburg, cessful the war would be ended in a year. thereby co operating with Sherman's force.

and Seventeenth Corps were put in camp at as Lieutenant-General Lake Providence, Milliken's Bend, and Young's Point, just below and opposite Yazoo River.

For months he was engaged in cutting canals Int Lake Providence and opposite Vicksburg and elsewhere, at the same time sending out expeditions in various directions over the country to ascertain, if possible, if there was any way to secure a foothold somewhere on the Yazoo River, above Haines's Bluff, so that an advance might be made by dry land on the north against Vicksburg. But in all of these movements a failure was the result. About this time many people in the country began to LOSE CONFIDENCE IN GRANT

unmilitary and dangerous. They believed rapidly down the west side of the Mississippi River to Bruensburg, a point four miles below Grand Gulf. At the same time he loaded seven transports with supplies, and manned them with men selected from my command, then the Third Division of the Seventeenth Corps, and ran them by the batteries of a hundred guns, which vomited forth their fire and iron hail at them as they passed by. All passed safely except one. This being accomplished, he crossed the river, moving rapidly upon Port Gibson, where he met the enemy and defeated him. His forces amounted to 31,000 men, less in number than the enemy held encircling Vicks- army to pieces or capture it. Neither of the burg inside their works. In rapid succession came the victories of Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, and the investment of Vicksburg. At Champion Hills the enemy received the severest defeat in its results out, and was a success. It caused us to achieve that they had yet received up to that time. Halleck had written a letter to Grant directing him to

LEAVE VICKSBURG ALONE and move down to Port Hudson and assist Banks; he (Banks) being his superior officer, would then have been in command of the combined forces. After Port Hudson should fall Halleck suggested that he should assail Vicksburg. Halleck's letter, however, came too late. Five battles had been fought, and Grant was crossing Black River and moving in the direction of Vicksburg. While these battles were being fought, Porter, with a gunboat fleet, passed up the Yazoo Eiver and took possession of Haine's Bluffs, which had been evacuated in the meantime by the enemy. Thus it was that safe communication was reopened with Grant's army, and again he had a base of supplies. Pemberton was driven within the walls of Vicksburg and locked up, as it were, in that stronghold, with but 60 days' rations. Grant had then completely turned the tables on the pieces at Franklin and Nashville. enemy, and had Pemberton and his whole army within his grasp.

On the 4th day of July, 1863, the long and bloody siege came to its termination. Pemberton sucrendered to Grant. Grant, at the head of a victorious army, entered the city and umphantly and rapidly in the direction of famous. Unmerited success leads weak minds 170 cannon,

THE LARGEST CAPURE OF MEN and munitions of war ever made in any modern war up to that time, numbering the killed, wounded, and captured. In the five battles, and including the siege of Vicksburg, Grant had killed, wounded, and captured a larger number of the enemy than his whole effective force numbered in this campaign. On the 8th day of July, upon the news reaching the occupants that Vicksburg had been captured, Port Hudson was surrendered. Thus the backbone of the rebellion was broken, the so-called Confederacy was cut in two, and thereafter the ma-Jestic Mississippi rolled on "unvexed to the sea." Grant's loss in the whole campaign was 8,000, killed, wounded and missing. Grant was now applanded by the loval people everywhere, and throughout the Nation denominated the military genius of the age. Even Halleck joined in "the acclaim and telegraphed to Grant, commending him and comparing his operations with the grandest operations of Napoleon Bona-

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had in the meantime concentrated a force at Jackson, Miss., and thereby was threatening the rear of Vicksburg. the rebellion. Thus the great rebellion col-Grant at once sent Sherman with a suitable lapsed and ended. From the battle at Belmont and did not hesitate to assail him. On the 16th | render of Lee at Appomattox, Grant was the | own country alone, but of the civilized races of

way of Meridian. with Bragg in possession of his communications. and including the Tennessee River on his north, had him completely encircled, seemingly in a position where he must sooner or later surren-

FOR WANT OF SUPPLIES,

Our army was filled with joy, and with shouts of triumph and victory bore the old starry banner of the Republic once more to the front.

Gen. Halleck now came to Pittsburg Landing and took command of the army, placing ing and took command of the army, placing and took command of the sarmy, placing to find Chattanooga at all hazards; that he would be there as soon as possible. To which old Gen. Thomas replied:

"I will hold the starve." On the 23d of October, 23d, Grant reached Chattanooga at all hazards; that he would be there as soon as possible. To which old Gen. Thomas replied:

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"I will hold the starve." On the 23d of October, 23d, Grant reached Chattanooga.

The start is a secure a more worthy successor of the secure as mo was on his way from Vicksburg with all the column of the enemy moved against Knoxville. Grant was not even asked for suggestions or | By the 18th of November Grant had his forces well in hand and ready for an assault. Rains to tree, until finally they were on the crest of the ridge; the rebels retreated, and they planted the flag of the Republic thereon. The 24th and 25th the battle of Mission Ridge was fought and

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED. A portion of the Armies of the East and West and Center, combining, fought side by side, bravely as men ever fought. Passing through the dangers of that great battle linked them together in bonds of friendship which have lasted until now. After he had defeated Bragg, and driven him back from this stronghold, Grant commenced maturing plans for the great final campaigns. He began by orderheeded. The information given Grant, and by ing Sherman back to Vicksburg; also a large nearer the enemy than any other. During my force to march from Corinth down along the term as commander of that city I was with him railroad to Jackson, destroying the road as they from Vicksburg in the direction of Meridian, nessee, of which in order that the railroad and lines of commuwhole force and eluding Halleck that I asked | nication in that part of the country might be destroyed, so that when he commenced his campaign in contemplation he could withdraw all the troops from there and concentrate them Halleck, it was done so quietly that when Cor- into one grand army to march against the

The troops under Thomas were assisting in guarding the railroads and lines of communication north from Chattanooga and west to Decatur. He directed Thomas, while the railroads were being destroyed from Corinth to Vicksburg south and east from Vicksburg, to keep up a continuous demonstration in the enemy's front, so as to deceive him into the belief that an advance was to be made very soon. He also directed me to co-operate with Thomas, I then being in command of the Fifteenth Corps, with my headquarters at Huntsville, Ala., sent a force by his orders in the direction of Rome, Ga. At the same time we were notified to be ready at the earliest possible moment in the Spring for a general advance. His idea was

FROM CHATTANOOGA TO ATLANTA, and then to Mobile, unless something should intervene in the meantime to change the plan and force him to move in the direction of Sasent Sherman upon an expedition against vannah from Atlanta. Grant said in a letter occur in the Spring, and if our army was suc- | words in his conclusion:

Grant was now made Lieutenant-General Sherman's expedition failed. Grant now moved and placed by the President of the United with all the available force he had to Milliken's | States in command of the armies of the Repub-Bend, just above Vicksburg. At this time he | lic. But one single person had ever held the had within his department about 120,000 men, | position prior to Grant; that was George Washwhom he organized into Army Corps, numbered | ington. Winfield Scott merely had the brevet. respectively Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, On the 3d day of March, 1864, he was ordered and Seventeenth, which were commanded re- to Washington. His intention at that time was spectively by McClernand, Sherman, Hurlbut, to return from Washington and lead the armies of Sherman, Thomas and Schofield to Atlanta Hurlbut's Corps and part of McClernand's | in person. Unforeseen events, however, changed were left at Memphis and other points on the his intention of leading the army himself, and forced him to the East. His campaign, howway of the river should be kept open. The ever, was carried out almost to the letter, but by other hands. Grant received his commission

FROM THE HANDS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN in the presence of the Cabinet. On the 10th of | to his children. He was a man who, when he had March he was at the front in Virginia; on the 14th he was back at Nashville, Tenn., giving instructions to Sherman. On the 17th he assumed supreme command of all the armies, and and on the 23d he was at Washington, and at once proceeded to make his headquarters in the field at Culpeper, Va. Heretofore the camducted without any reference to or relation one with the other.

Grant's intention now was that his campaign and clamor for his displacement. The Presi- Ris plan was simple. It was to concentrate all dent of the United States, however, heeded not | the available forces of the West and combine the clamor of the multitude. Having implicit | them into one grand army under Sherman, and | the equal of but greater as a military comconfidence in Grant, he said to those who came | the same concentration of the armies of the | mander than Washington, Napoleon, Wellingto him that he would trust him "a little | East under Meade; then by a simultaneous longer." About this time Grant determined and persistent advance of these two grand upon a plan which was recognized by the armies toward a common center. The objectmilitary authorities of the country as wholly | ive point of each to be the enemy in his front, | ion coming centuries will give to Grant a place and the ultimate point to be reached-Rich- above them all, and rank him the equal, if not that it was military suicide and against all | mond. Other points that might in the meanscience of war. It was a movement, however, time become objective to be operated against as mists that were thrown around his civil adfull of audacity and in its results showed the the circumstances of the case at the time should ministration by persistent and bitter partiall his lines of communication and moved his intention was that Sherman should move light of mature and honest reflection it will directly against Johnston, and

HAMMER, POUND, AND FOLLOW HIM until his army was destroyed or captured. If neither the destruction nor capture should ocenr to drive him on to Mobile and then crush him, or on to Savannah and back on to Richmond, and there crush both the armies between the two great armies of the Union. At the same time Meade should advance upon Lee's forces and strike him at every point, and fight him in every place, wherever and whenever he should find him, until he should break his armies should hesitate in carrying out this common purpose. So that when Richmond should fall the two great armies of the rebellion should fall with it. This plan was carried and great magnanimity. He always loved his the victories that saved the Republic. There his enemies. As a military man he fought not was but one failure in carrying it out to the for glory, but to save his country from dismem-

return and follow him while the remainder of the forces moved without obstruction to the sea. This failure was, however, redeemed afterward. In the West the grand army moved forward fighting battles at Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Big and Little Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, and at and around Atlanta. Flank | the world that his heart might be examined. movement after flank movement was executed, When the light of honest judgment shone in and battle after battle was fought upon fields

FAIRLY RAN WITH BLOOD until our victorious army occupied Atlanta. The Army of the Cumberland under Thomas moved to the northward in pursuit of Hood, as before stated, striking and hammering him to place in human nature, never to give credit to

The Army of the Tennessee and Georgia, under Sherman, marched through Georgia to Savannah, and thence through the Carolinas, driving before them from Savannah the rebel forces through State after State, marching triplanted the old flag upon the courthouse, where | Richmond. During this while the great Army | into folly. Egotism, vanity and ostentation it was unfuried to the breeze amid the shouts of the East, under Meade, its cavalry command- always follow the success of the weak. None of his gallant soldiers. In the capture of ed by Sheridan, the Army of the James co-oper-Vicksburg there were surrendered to Grant ating, all under the immediate command of in him. To maintain prosperity is much harder prayer—he would not be long; they knew h 33.000 men, including 17 general officers and Grant, was striking Lee's veteran Army of than to acquire it. In the weak it creates a Northern Virginia wherever found. The bloody | false pride, but brings wisdom and unostentabattles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court. | tion to the strong. The latter was evidenced house, the siege of Petersburg, the flanking | in Grant's every act. marches and movements, as well as battles in the advance from the Rapidan upon Richmond. all evinced the valor of the Union troops, and the skill with which they were handled, as well as that remarkable tenacity of purpose, which, as much as any other one quality, enabled Grant to earn the proud title of "savior of his country." Through that Spring, Sammer, and Winter the two great armies advanced their lines and fought their way in the direction of the ultimate point to be attained. On the 2d of April, 1865, Petersburg fell. Richmond was at once evacuated by Lee, who attempted to move down in the direction of and form a junction with Johnston's forces now in the front of Sherman in North Carolina. But the constant pounding that Grant's army was giving Lee, with vigorous pursuit, resulted, April 9,

IN LEE'S SUBBENDER. a little more than the year predicted by Grant | struction finally awaited it. for the destruction of the two great armies of of the great armies of the Republic.

Soon the news came of the battle of Chicka-manga. Rosecrans, having withdrawn his army world as the great military commander of the stood with bowed heads. Grant in life had aswithin the lines of Chattanooga, was cooped up, age. Filled with renown, and covered with cended to the topmost hight of mortal fame. glory in the midst of his own people, and now The greatest renown was his. The glory of receiving the new grade of General of the man's greatest achievement shone around and Army, never held by any other person before about him. God called him, and he stepped him in this country, and which was created by from his high pedestal on this earth into the law especially for him, having received these | presence of the Great White Throne above,

comparative quiet which he had surely earned. telegraph Thomas to hold Chattanooga at all desired to secure a more worthy successor o

> him by the necessities of the times. At the expiration of his first term he was again called upon to be our civic chief, and but for a tradition that exists among the people, and an unwritten law permanently fixed in the minds of our people, I believe he would have been chosen for a third time. He traveled through Europe and Asia. Rich gifts were showered upon him by foreign rulers and municipalities. The heads of rulers and great men of the nations of the earth were bowed in his presence. So much didhe impress the older nations of Asia with his greatness and justness that he was selected to settle international disputes between them as a friendly arbitrator. His return to his own country was made memorable and historic by the ovations he received wherever his foot touched the soil.

From Belmont to the siege of Vicksburg I was near him in nearly all his marches, campaigns, and battles, and was permitted by him to take possession of Vicksburg with my command, on account of its having approached almost every day, and from the time when, at went. Sherman was ordered with his force | the head of that glorious old Army of the Ten-

HE WAS THE FIRST COMMANDER and I its last, I marched by his reviewing stand at the National Capital, and down to the last painful days of his memorable life, I was with close observer of him. Grant was usually were but few who excelled him as a conversatimes most eloquently. The Nation was at dif- 1-14; 1 Ki., 21:21.) ferent times thrilled by his terse epigrammatic sentences. When he wrote to Buckner, the of the lesson. commander at Fort Donelson, "No terms other | A great reformation has been going on, led than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately | ical measures furiously, as he did his chariot upon your works," his words burned with the horses. (9:20.) Jehonadab, a very devout glow of patriotic fire in the heart of every loyal man, so admired the King's actions as to go and I goes over to him and softly says: freeman. When he had fought the battle of the Wil-

pose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer," he infused into the people and his and joined him probably in the hope that troops a part of his own tenacity and faith in the true worship might be established in In his short speech to the committee who Jehu's idea was rather political than

waited upon him informing him of his nomi- religious; that his great aim was rather nation first made by the Republicans as their to exterminate Ahab's family, as future during that Winter that sharp fighting would | candidate for Chief Magistrate, he used these | seekers of the throne, than to re-establish

"LET US HAVE PEACE." These words fell upon the people with an electrical effect. His coolness, his perception, and aptness in using the right word in the right place and doing the right thing at the right time were at the bottom of his success as a and place, and sometimes in the most unexpected manner, was at the bottom of his military greatness. Grant was a man of great strength of intellect, remarkable common sense, coolness, self-possession, and tenacity. He was a true friend to those who were worthy of his friendship. All the sympathies of his great heart went out to those whom he admired. He was one of the kindest and best husbands that ever lived. He was fond of, kind and generous confidence in another, trusted him with implicit faith. This honesty and fidelity in himself, with a full belief in the honesty and fidelity in others, was the source of all the trouble he had either in civil or military life. It has been said that Grant was not a strategist; that his success was achieved by his courage and his paigns of the different armies had been con. persistent fighting against the enemy. I do not agree with this statement. In my judg-

ment HE WAS WITHOUT A RIVAL should proceed with one common end in view. in all that belongs to a military man in the practical science of warfare, either as a strategist or a great commander. He was not only ton, the Duke of Marlborough, the Prince of Orange, Frederick the Great, Charlemange, Hannibal, or Scipio Africanus; and in my opinthe superior, of Julius Cesar. And when the shine out with all the brilliancy and glory that is or has been attached to any administration in the past. That he made some minor mistakes no one will deny, and yet in each and every Administration that has been in the past and that may be in the future the same may be and will be said of them. With Grant duty was a living principle. What his duty was to his country and Republican institutions was the question ever before him. and whenever he felt that he was right nothing could move him from his purpose. When convinced that he was wrong he was at all times ready to concede it. He was a conscientious

man, a just man and a truthful man, A MAN OF GREAT COURAGE friends and stood by them, even while forgiving letter, on both lines; that was when Hood was | berment and servitude. He was at times critipermitted to escape from Sherman's front from | cised and severely censured by many, both in Lovejoy's Station, back into our rear, marching his military and civil career. The clouds of against Nashville. It forced Thomas's army to | calumny lowered about him. He stood in their midst, with arms folded, hearing their thunders and witnessing the wrath of his enemies. But he spoke not in his own defense. He felt that to censure is easy; to adopt what measures the

case requires is the part of wisdom. Time finally dispelled the clouds. He rose above and beyond them and bared his bosom to and upon it it was found to be as pure as the dewdrop that hangs upon the lips of the velvet

Some feign to believe that Grant's success was in many respects accidental. This comes from a desire that seems strangely to find a the one that brings success or performs a noble act. Great arguments and orations are always prepared by some other than those delivering them. Shakspere's works were written by Bacon, according to some persons who wish notoriety, inasmuch as they cannot become

HE ROSE TO GREATNESS through no artifice or designing on his part, but by an bonest performance of his duty to It is sad to see places for evil purposes crowded his country in such an intelligent and unfailing manner as to win the confidence and adfalsehood and inhumanity: that such power die. He believed in the justice of God, and that sooner or later he would by some means guide him, as commander of our armies, to the place where justice would take the place of properly rebuked. He believed that as any structure should have its base the firmest, so in Johnston's surrender soon followed, being only | the rebellion, in his opinion nothing but de-

But his race has been run. This great and good man went up on the mountain's top to die. The attention of the whole civilized world was day of July Johnston retreated to Alabama by great central figure, the all-controlling genius | man. When the news of his death went trembling over the wires to the utmost parts of the high honors, in his heart he hoped that he where he was crowned with immortal glory both for men and animals. Grant was now | might be permitted to enjoy in the future the | that shineth on forever.

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

noon, when Grant in person led his hosts in a act was to assign Thomas to the command of almost treason of Andrew Johnson against Practical Duties Tanght by a Study of the International Sanday School Lesson Appointed for Oct. 18 .- 2 Ki., 10: 15-81. [One reading these notes should first carefully

study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above. Our last lesson was an account of the close of the seven years' famine in the city of Samaria. We are now to study the history of Jehu's destruction of the followers of Baal, the last act in the drama of Abab.

Benhadad had sickened and, while sick, been assassinated by Hazael. We remember how discouraged Elijah was at Mt. Horeb. (1 Ki., 19: 9-17.) How God visited and encouraged him, telling him that Ahab and Jezebel would be punished for their idolatry, by Elisha, Hazael, and Jehn. About 22 years have passed, bringing the fatal time. It is noticeable, Elijah did not in person set apart Hazael and Jehu, as prophesied. (See 1 Ki., 19:15, 16.) The fact stated in 1 Ki., 21:29, probably accounts for the delay. Nine years after the prophecy to Elijah, Ahab was killed by a Syrian arrow. (1 Ki., 22:34.) Just before our lesson. Hazael became King of Syria, having murdered Benhadad by smothering or suffocating him. (8:15.) He at once began attacks on the Israelites. Jehoram, King of Israel, was wounded and retired to Jezreel. Abaziah was King of to claw off." Judah. Both Kings were related. Abaziah was the son of a sister of Abab, and Jehoram was a son of Ahab. Knowing Jehoram was wounded, Ahaziah went to Jezreel to visit

Now we reach the story of Jehu. Recall the fact that two decades before, God told Elijah at Horeb that he would employ Jehn to the family. (1 Ki., 19:17.) The time has arrived for the furious driver to begin his work. Elisha's servant anoints Jehn King. (9:1-13.) him very often. During all this time I was a Jehu falls upon the two Kings, Jehoram and Ahaziah, at Jezreel, and slays both. Jehoram known and recognized as a quiet and silent | was buried in Naboth's vineyard. This had man, but, when engaged in conversation on been predicted. (1 Ki., 21:19, 21, 29.) Then any subject in which he felt an interest, there | Jezebel was cast from a window, killed, and the corpse eaten by dogs. Jehu now proceeds swers. tionalist. He wrote tersely and well, and at | to exterminate the entire family of Ahab. (10:

We are ready for an examination in special

by Jehu. He seemed to drive moral and politcongratulate and encourage him. (On Rechab and Jehonadab, read Jer., 35th chapter, and 1 derness, and wrote to the President: "I pro- | Chron., 2:55.) Jehonadab did not perceive that Jehu was not totally freed from idolatry, Israel as in Judah. He did not see that time?' I axed him. monotheism; that he wanted the religion of Baal totally routed, since it was so associated with the Ahab dynasty. Jehonadab might have suspected Jehn when he considered how Elisha was ignored in the seeming reformation. What | band wass. Let's dicker.' Ahab did was well so far as it went toward driving out Baalism. It was defective in the ing the right thing at the right time and evils of the Baalites, expel the two golden west with the Elder. calves, one at Bethel and the other at Dan, (10:29,) set up by Jeroboam. We see Jehu was looking more to his own honor than to over in the Mohawk Valley. He wouldn't speak God's rights. It was thought by all the Kings to me." of Israel impolitic to allow the people to go to Jerusalem for worship, lest their hearts should be won over to the King of Judab. Hence the in the work of reform. For further consultation and to gain popularity with the people, who all had confidence in Jehonadab, Jehu in-

vited him to enter the chariot and ride into Samaria. He was zealous not only for the Lord, but for the King, less for God than for Jehu. God commended Jehu for thoroughly clearing the country of Baalism (it was never reestablished in that land), and rewarded him accordingly by granting him the most continuous succession (viz., four generations) of any King of Israel. But this was only temporary reward. Jehu "took to heed to walk in the law of the Lord God of Israel with all his heart." Hence, by divine permission and to Kingdom of Israel. (10:32, 33.)

Now let us pluck some of the ears of corn growing in the field over which we have been strolling, seek some practical thoughts as food for our ethical appetites.

1. Encourage reform; cheer men who lead off in grand moral movements. Jehonadab wanted to stimulate Jehu in his work of driving out idolatry and to show him the enterprise was appreciated. Jehonadab believed Jehu knew how possible it is to become disheartened. and specially when opposing a great national and popular sin. So he decided to seek out Jehu and proffer him aid; join in good measures; aid heroes for right. 2. Seek unity of heart; be of one mind. Here

is the secret of genuine hand-shaking. In the act of shaking hands, the two hands become intertwined and as one; common currents of feeling run through both. Jehu, finding Jehonadab agreed with him, felt drawn toward him. 3. Be zealous; but let your zeal always be in a good cause, in a right spirit, with proper means. Even zeal for the Lord may be carried to excess or lead to wrong measures. Ostentations display of zeal is not Christian, not even tasty. (Pro., 27:2.) Zeal will speak for itself. Jehu need not try to show it off be-

fore Jehonadab. 4. Root out evil. We have God's warrant and example for removing the wicked from society, so as to check their influence and stop their evil practices in community. It would not be proper, except in great national turning points involving military action, to proceed to measures of extermination. To go to the length Jehu did, would require special command from God. The Mosaic law was very severe in the case of idolaters. (Deu., 13:5; 18:20.) Idolatry was a mortal sin, That was an early day, and it was necessary to make lessons plain and enforce them with authority. Allowing the punishments were harsh almost to cruelty, yet idolatry abated but little.

5. Be truthful. No reform depends for success on the lying of its abettors. It was not simply strategy, but actual falsehood which Jehu practiced. The slaying of the Baalites moral law, the eternal principle of truth. Do not commit one evil to stop another doing evil; even if it be sure that good may come, it is wrong. We must keep faith even with heretics.

6. Obey God. Jehu did "according to the saying of the Lord." (V. 17.) God commended him for executing that which was right and according to God's heart. (V. 30.) The Lord directed that the Israelites be punished and Jehu obeyed. Do God's will, study his laws a bit of household sweeping and dusting. He and conform to them. Perform every duty he | begged her not to mind him, as he was "used dictates. Walk in his ways. (V. 31.)

ishments. Do not slight prophecies. All that befell Ahab, Jezebel, and the Baalites, through Jehu and Hazael, had been foretold to Elijah as 8. See to church attendance. "The house of Baal was full from one end to another." (V. 21.)

and God's house quite empty. God's sweet invitations to us to seek his courts should have miration of the whole people. He was honest | more power over us than the cruel menaces of in all his views. He believed it impossible for any people to gain lasting power by injustice,

9. Persons in the higher walks of life should be careful of their influence and example. It is lasts only for a brief period; it may blossom | said Jeroboam made Israel sin. (Vs. 29 and fairly with hopes, but in time must droop and | 31.) Royal example is powerful. Live holily.

Shine in brilliant lives. Make men do good. 10. Be whole, Do not try to serve God and mammon. Do not start a reformation and stop short of complete success. Having destroyed wrong, and "man's inhumanity to man" be | the priests and templeof Baal and ruined the idols and images Jehn did not go on and remove the calves worsbiped at Bethel and Dan. human affairs the principle and foundation | He did not "walk in the law of the Lord God should be true and just; this not being so with of Israel with all his heart." He obeyed only in part. He was very thorough in overthrowing the total house of Ahab. (V. 17.) He carried to completeness the destruction of Baalism. His obedience was entire so far. But the golden calves remained. A reform which goes no furforce against Johnston. He moved immediately on the 7th of November, 1861, up to the sur- | directed to that spot. His glory was not of his | ther than earthly self-interest loses its grandeur and minifies its author. God does not tolerate compromises. Be not of those who

"Compound for sins they are inclined to By cursing sins they have no mind to."

When your blood is impoverished, or corrupted, the remedy is at hand. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilia.

For G.A.R., Masonic, and all other society goods send for catalogue to E. A. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich. She Became a Mormon.

"I don't say as I approve of Mormonism," observed the old man as he chewed away at a fresh quid; "but I owe one o' them 'ere Mormon Elders a debt of gratitude I kin never

How's that?" asked one of the group. "Waal, I don't mind tellin' ye the sarcumstance to while away the time. 'Long'bout 20 years ago, when I had some shape to me, a widder up in the Chenango Valley got stuck on me. I was mashed on her. It was a sort of mutual fire insurance company. Two hours after I first sot eyes on her she squoze my hand. I responded by hugging her waist. She called me her deary. I called her my dovey. Dang my buttons, if we wasn't engaged in less'n five hours "Was she nice?"

"Um! She was an angel! For about four weeks I was the happiest man in York State. It seemed as if I trod on air half the time. Bimeby a dark shadder got up and humped itself across my azure sky." "What was it?"

"Why, I diskivered that the widder had her faults. She had a temper like an old meat ax: she smoked a pipe; she walked in her sleep; she believed in dreams. We had a little tiff, same as all lovers, and she picked up an old scythe and run me half a mile. Then I begun "Wanted to break, eh?"

called me deary and dovey, and allowed that I was the noblest Roman on earth, but I insisted that the silver cord was busted. Then she sued me for breach o' promise-damages, \$10,000." "That was tough." "Yes, I sweat over it like a yoke o' cattle avenge the idolatry of Ahab, Jezebel, and all drawin' in hay. The day the suit was to be

called I driv down to the depot to take the train for the Countyseat, and I found her there. She come right up an' shook hands as if nothin' had happened, and when we went into the cars she says, says she : "John Henry, 'tain't your money I'm after,

but it's you I want.' "'But you can't have me, Lucy Ann.' I an-"'Mebbe not, but you had no right to prom-

"Waal, purty soon I looked down the car and I spies a Mormon Elder. I knowed he was, 'cause I'd seen him in Attica. He was a missionary, sent out to gather in the harvest. The harvest had been mighty slim, and he looked as glum as a grasshopper left behind the drove.

"'Elder, what of the cause? ""Tis a glorious one,' he answers.

"' And the converts?' " Rather skeerce."

"'Say, Elder, do you want to make a hundred dollars and a fust-class convertat the same "'If it ar' the Lord's will,' he solemnly an-

"Waal, I sent him over to talk to Lucy Ann, and in 15 minutes she whistles to me. I goes over, and they was squeezing hands and lookin' everlastin' bliss into each other's orbs.

"John Henry,' says she, 'a widder woman may want meney, but she wants a second hus-

"'How much to squelch the suit, Lucy?" "'Gimme two hundred?' In 20 minutes I civil magistrate, just as his great faculty for fact it did not, along with the heresies and had it all fixed, and in three days she headed

> "Ever hear of her afterward?" "Slightly. About a year after I met the Elder

"'Whence this disdain?' says I, as I driv him into a fence corner. "'Alas!' sighs he, 'but you were too good. calves at Dan and Bethel were never removed She broke my jaw, busted my harem, and

until taken off in the captivity of the 10 tribes. | kicked so much of the stuffin' out of Brigham Jehu found Jehonadab and he were as one Young's Bible that we can't find 'nuff Scriptur' to hold a prayer meetin' on. Go away, designin' villain-go 'way.' "And I went."

> Pickpockets' Methods. [Philadelphia News.]

When a mob of pickpockets start out to work a crowd" on a train, they break into twos. The operator on leather fans his intended victim. This, in plain English, means that he ascertains the location of his victim's money. He gets alongside of the man whose pocket is to be picked, and with rapid movement he dexterously passes his fingers lightly over every punish Jehu, Hazael fearfully annoyed the pocket. His touch is so delicate that it enables him to locate the boodle and to ascertain its character, whether a roll, a purse, or a pocketbook. The surging of the crowd, especially on a crowded railway train, accounts to the suspicious traveler for the occasional jostling which he receives. It is found that the most common receptacle for the pocketbook is the left trousers pocket in front. When the victim is selected, one of the brace of thieves plants himself squarely in front of him, while the was devout and in earnest for monotheism. He other crowds up behind him on the right side. The operator in front, under cover of a newspaper or a coat thrown over the arm, feels the pocket, and, if the victim is a stiff-necked or a straight-backed man in a standing position, he finds the lips of the pocket drawn close together. In this case it is dangerous to attempt the insertion of the hand. A very low-toned clearing of the throat, followed by a guttural noise, is the signal for his pal to exert a gentle pressure upon the victim's right shoulder. This is so gradually extended that the traveler yields to the pressure without knowing it, and without changing the position of hisfeet. This throws the lips of the pocket open for the operator in front, who does not insert his hand and attempt to draw the book out, but works on the lining. He draws it out an eighth of an inch at a time without inserting his fingers more than half

Should this process of drawing the contents of the pocket to its mouth be felt by the victim. another low clearing of the throat gives the sign to the confederate, and the game is dropped. If the victim's suspicions are not aroused, the pickpocket continues at his work of drawing the lining out until the roll of bills, the purse, or the pocketbook is within reach of the deft fingers. It is then grasped between the index and middle finger and gently drawn out. The successful completion of the job is indicated by a gentle chirrup, like the chirp of a canary, and the precious pair separate from their victim to play the same tricks on the next one.

A Pastoral Visit to a Vain Sister.

[Bristol Mercury and Daily Post.] The Rev. E. G. Gange, speaking at Bristol the other night, said he believed in careful preparacould have been effected without violating a | tion at home of sermons for the Sunday, instead of "gadding about from house to house visiting." In his early career he was earnestly requested by a Deacon to visit a member of the congregation who was very ill, and it was suggested that he should call at 11 o'clock in the morning. He did so, and found the poor woman very much better, but greatly put out at his visit, as she had her hair in curl paper, her sleeves tucked up to her elbows, and was doing to that sort of thing." He would have a short never was long about anything.

He selected a chair and knelt down; she selected another; and he began the prayer. sure to be inflicted, and not an item failed. He heard the door opened once; he heard it Look out for all qf God's threatenings. opened a second time. He concluded an earnest prayer on the poor woman's behalf, and on looking round-lo! a perfect transformation. While he was praying she had slipped up to her bedroom, washed her hands and face, curled her hair, changed her attire-and there she was in her very best silk, fittingly prepared to receive company, while he had been praying among the empty chairs.

> Mosquitoes Killing Young Trout. [American Angler.]

Mr. Murray, in a letter from Denver to Prof. Baird, describes what he saw under the shade of some willows skirting a shallow place in a creek. A small swarm of mosquitoes was circling over the water, where some fresh-hatched mountain trout were readily discernible Every few minutes the baby trout would rise to the surface of the water and remain there an instant, with the tip of the head exposed. A mosquito would at once alight upon the shining spot and transfix the trout by inserting its proboscis, or bill, into the brain of the fish, which apparently was completely paralyzed and was unable to escape. The persecutor would not relax his grip, but holding its victim as in a vise would extract all the vital juices from the trout's body. When this was done the dead trout would turn over on its back and float down the stream. The observer witnessed the murder of 20 trout under the willows in the course of half an hour by these Western mosquitoes, each victim being sucked dry in his lifeless shell.

The most charming, popular song is "Sweet Baby Nell." Send 25 cents in stamps to S. Brainard's Sons, publishers, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

-Robert Bonner is past 60 and worth \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. No man is better satisfied with his paper, his fortune, his Presbyterianism, his horses and himself. And he ought to be, having begun as a type-setter, without friends or influence, and hav-ing achieved his present position by unflagging

energy and perseverance.

—There is a natural bridge near the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico, 20 miles north of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which surpasses in every way the famous one in Virginia. Isaac Watermine being the name of a Topeka,
 Kan., dairyman, his neighbors maliciously allude to him as "I Watermine." - A hat made of alligator leather is an Autumn

- The distinguished John L. Sullivan has squandered \$157,000 so far. - There was an interesting hog trial in Georgia the other day. After hearing all the evidence the court decided in favor of the plaintiff, and then took the how for costs. - The King of Sweden, surviving until 1889, will

medal worth \$200 to the author of the most important discovery in mathematical science made be tween now and then. -The latest specimen of the Gallic dandy is called the "Mower," from the manner of swinging his cane like a scythe, steadily and regularly, as he walks along. He dresses in rural fashion, with broad-brimmed straw hat, wide trousers, large shoes with flat heels, and no gloves.

— Mr. George W. Cable will reside permanently

in January of that year celebrate his 60th birthday

anniversary by giving a prize of \$500 and a gold

in Northampton, Mass. - Mr. Kurokawa, a wealthy Japanese gentleman who owns the plot of land upon which in 1862 oc "The wast way. She begged my pardon, and curred the famous attack by the Price of Satsuma's men on the English party, has creeted a monument thus suitably inscribed; "Upon this spot of earth, the property of Kurokawa, of Tsurmi, the life of an Englishman named Richardson was sacrificed, his blood running in a river to the sea. From that source sprung the changes which have been accomplished in this country. The nobles rose, and the power of the Imperial House was restored. The light of knowledge was diffused, and the rights of the people recognized. The victim's name has been made imperishable in the history of the world. Dedicated to one who rests in Heaven."

- A Madrid engineer is at work on a project for tunneling from the mainland under Gibraltar and dynamiting the English garrison out of Spain.

— After a severe illness an Englishman shaved off his whiskers and otherwise disguised himself. He then went to his doctor and said he was a brother of the sick man, who, he asserted, was now dead. He thus obtained a certificate of his own death, had his own decease registered, drew the burial money from his lodge, and decamped.

— The Baptist Weekly reminds clergymen that they need "Brains, Bowels and Bellows" to be

FOR THE LADIES.

- There is a queer story going about that, in the Princess Beatrice's trousseau, all the underwear was embroidered with Scripture texts! -Lady Caithness, the eccentric peeress and Theosophist, lives chiefly in Paris, where she owns a house. She eats no meat, drinks no wine, except as a guest, and holds a seance or spiritual kettle drum once a week. She dresses tastefully and is quite conventional in looks and manners.

— Monsieur Pingat is considered the artistic dressmaker in Paris fashionable circles, Worth now

playing second scissors. - The Albany (Georgia) washerwoman who astonished the community by announcing that she had named her twins Mary Magdalene and Virgin Mary has a good second in the Eldora, Iowa, woman who has called hers Gasoline and Kerosene. It is supposed that Gasoline is the girl baby .-Detroit Free Press.

- Sometimes strange difficulties are encountered by the young ladies who are endeavoring to teach Christianity to the Chinese in the Sunday-schools of the Metropolis. One of the most conscientious as well as one of the brightest and prettiest of these teachers was attempting in a Brooklyn school reently to inculcate upon the heathen mind of a sleek-looking Mongolian the lesson of charity to ward all. "God loves every one." The Chinaman looked meekly up into her face and quietly asked: Does God love me?" "Yes," the young lady replied. "Do you love every one?" was the next pointed inquiry.
"Yes," she answered.

"Do you love me?" "Y-y-yes."

Detroit Free Press.

"Will you mally me?" There was no direct answer to this question, but the teacher has since changed her pupil for a Chinaman of less logical turn of mind.—New York - A lady in Athens, the mother of a large family

of interesting children, has never struck one a blow in anger. When a child does wrong she keeps a bottle of easter oil and rhubarb on the mantel and at once forces the culprit to take a dose of the mixture.-Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer. -An Ohio paper says that a Cleveland bride fainted at the altar just as the ceremony was concluded becauses her husband started to lead the way in leaving the church. Such independence on the part of a husband at the very threshold of mar-

ried life is enough to make any woman faint .-

-Purple-tipped asters are the flowers in flavor - "Oh, say, ma," exclaimed a bright little girl in a hotel, while at dinner, "hasn't that man over there got awful big ears?" "Hush, child; the gentleman might hear you," cautioned the mother. Well, ma," retorted the precocious youngster, "if he couldn't hear me with those ears, he ought to

It will pay music lovers to read the small advertisement 'Music" in this issue.

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. "Last spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with running sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sursaparilla cured them completely; and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." MRS. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

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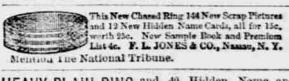




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